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oriends who favor us with monus publication wish to have rejected articles retur must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

#### The Clock That Stopped.

Democratic State Conventions continue to ery for free silver and BRYAN. Meanwhile the country, prosperous and confidently expecting greater prosperity in the development of manufactures and commerce as a result of the war is looking forward to new questions and new hopes, and not backward to the mouldy issues of 1896.

Good times would have been fatal to Bryanism even if the war had not come. The Democrats are clinging hopelessly to defeat. The Democratic clock stopped at 1896. The country is going on, although

Mr. Bryce's Errors.

# the Democrats don't seem to know it.

#### By writing the "American Common wealth," Mr. JAMES BRYCE secured a respectful consideration of his opinions by American readers. We are unable, however, to concur in the views expressed by him in the September number of Harper's Magazine regarding the future polley of the United States. We cannot accept his premises; consequently we reject his conclusions.

Mr. Barce thinks that we ought not to have annexed Hawaii, and that we should refrain from annexing Porto Rico, Cubs, the Ladrones, and the Philippines, for two reasons: First, because we should thereby depart from our traditional policy, and, secondly, because there is nothing in our actual situation which justifies the departure.

The first assumption he endeavors to sustain by an imperfect review of our national history, culminating in the assertion that "nothing, in fact, has, till very recently, seemed more certain than that the United States would acquire no transmarine territory whatever." We call the historical review on which this statement is based imperlet because it leaves out of view several important data. From the very beginning of our national history the acquiring of transmarine possessions was seriously contemplated. Scarcely had the war for American independence been decided upon than our forefathers planned the occupation of the Bermudas, and would have carried out the plan could they have secured betimes an adequate paval force. The strategic value of Cuba to this country was recognized early in the present century by JEFFERSON and by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, and a desire to obtain the island by purchase was more than once evinced by our Executives. When California was taken from Mexico it was practically a transmarine possession, and remained so for some twenty during which we could reach it only by the long sen route around Cape Horn, or by the shorter sea route which involved the crossing of the American isthmus. The same thing may be said of Alaska; to this day our relations with that outlying Territory are maintained exclusively by water. As for Hawaii, the fact is overlooked by Mr. Bayce that, in 1854, an annexation treaty was prepared by WILLIAM L. MARCY. Secretary of State in the Pierce Adminis tration, and would have been carried out but for the death of KAMEHAMEHA III. It cannot, therefore, be truthfully said that "till very recently, nothing seemed more certain than that the United States would

acquire no transmarine territory whatever." Let us look at the second assumption, that there is nothing in our actual situation which justifies the acquiring of transmarine possessions. Mr. BRYCE holds that it is natural and right for England and Germany to seek possessions beyond the sea, because in those countries the home market for manufactured goods is a limited one, and, therefore, "the need is great and the impulse strong to find a foreign outlet for the manufacturing industries of the country." He acknowledges, indeed, that "neither country could maintain its present position did not its exports bear a high ratio to its total industrial production." He maintains, however, that, in this respect, "the position of the United States is quite different;" that "an increase in our export of manufactured goods is not essential to our prosperity." This assertion is as ill-founded as that to which we referred above, nor would Mr. BRYCE make it, were he as familiar with the situation of our manufacturing industries to-day as he is with the workings of our political system. The truth is that our manufactures have already attained a stage of development at which production has signally outrun domestic consumption. So large is the surplus now, and so much larger is it destined to become with every year, that, in our case as well as in that of England and of Germany, "the need is great and the impulse strong to find a foreign outlet for the manufacturing industries of the country." It is true of us already, and it will be far more emphatically true of us ten or even five years hence, that we "cannot maintain our present position unless our exports bear a high ratio to our total industrial production."

Not only have we a large and growing surplus of manufactured articles, which must find an outlet outside of our home markets, but we produce that surplus so cheaply that we are able to undersell our European competitors. We can undersell them in spite of the fact that our scale of wages is higher, first, because we make a much greater and more ingenious use of laborsaving appliances, and, secondly, because American workmen accomplish more and better work in a given time. The danger that England may be beaten by American competition in the markets of the Far East is not, as yet, discerned by the majority of British subjects who tell us how eagerly they would welcome our cooperation in China. They count complacently on our helping them to pull their chestnuts from the fire. Only a few far-sighted Englishmen, of whom Mr. BRYCE may be one, are beset with the misgiving that, when the chestnuts are extracted, we may pocket them ourselves. The chances are that we should do so. In the twentieth century, which is close at hand, it may become a matter of industrial life and death to us to find outlets for the surplus of our manufactures in foreign markets. If we fall to do so we shall be forced signally to curtail production, or, in other words, to condemn a large part of our skilled artisans to idleness. In the Philippines there are already from

eight to ten millions of people, a large fraction of whom would, under good and stimulative government, become consumers of American manufactures. We certainly are able to establish there an economical régime as sound as that which was organized for Java by Sir STAMFORD RAFFLES. If we do, the Philippines should support a century hence fifty millions of inhabitants, for the population of Java, an island the area of which is only about a third as large as that of the Philippine archipelago, has grown in a hundred years from two to twenty millions. The valley of the Yang-tee-Kiang is computed to contain, at present, not far from two hundred millions of human beings. and the number is believed to be capable of great expansion. Having in mind our actual and our prospective surplus, we can see that it is as much our interest as it is that of England to keep that vast and densely peopled valley open to the inflow of our manufactures. That our exercise of influence to that end would be materially furthered by our occupation of the Philippines

Mr. BRYCE himself would not deny. We repeat that, as Mr. Bayon's premises are inadmissible, we are unable to accept his conclusions regarding the future policy of the United States.

### The Real Spectacle.

On the 22d of June the army under com mand of Major-Gen. SHAFTER landed at Baiquiri in Cuba. On the 14th of July, after a campaign of three weeks, conducted with brilliant impetuosity, came the surrender of Santlago. On the 25th of August, Gen. SHAFTER relinquished the command of the department of Santiago de Cuba to Gen. LAWTON and embarked for the camp at Montauk Point, his job completed, the main part of his army having already been removed thither.

All these great events, it will be observed. occurred within the space of two months only; two months of the hottest and unhealthiest season in Cuba. Our troops were transported eleven hundred miles; in three weeks they forced the enemy to surrender a force greater than their own, and in two months they are back in their own country crowned with complete victory.

Losses occurred among them in battle, chiefly among the regular troops, for only three volunteer regiments were engaged against the Spaniards, and honorably to our splendid regular army, these losses were specially large among the commissioned officers. Sickness also occurred in camp, and very much of it, though happily and unexpectedly it was chiefly malaria fever, and was mortal so rarely as to make the death rate notably small, considering the circumstances. This fever has remained with many of the troops since their removal to Montauk, as was inevitable; but there, also, the death rate has been low for such a camp. The great mass of the sick are recovering their strength.

Now, is there any precedent in the history of war for a campaign of such brevity, with results so glorious in their completeness, and with losses so small relatively to the difficulties encountered and the ends gained? At any rate, it was one of the most remarkably successful military operations ever conducted. Faults of de tall may be found in it, but as a whole it was unassailable. It was quick work, well and thoroughly done. No army in the world would or could have done better.

Prof. CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, who sought to dissuade the Harvard students from volunteering for the war and denounced it as discreditable to this country, now seeks to deprive us of the glory rightfully belonging to us by asserting that "it has been a miscrable spectacle of incompetency, for which account must be rendered and penalty exacted." And why? Because he has read of "sufferings" of soldiers which he regards as "needless."

Actually, this has been a war which has afforded to all the world a spectacle of the American competence for the most trying of military operations, a spectacle which is recognized by all the world as affording such a demonstration. War sacrifices human life and health and comfort and wastes material wealth on an appalling scale of magnitude, except the measurement be by the magnificent results secured in such a war as we have won. Thus measured, the loss, the suffering, the waste are small; and actually the economy of life in this war has been great, relatively almost unex-

ampled, so far as concerns our own side. The attempt of men like Prof. Nonton and of newspapers sympathizing with him to dim the glories which belong to this country and to its valiant and invincible soldiers is a shameful exhibition of a spirit of unmauliness which would be a symptom of hopeless and disgraceful decadence if it was prevalent among the American people. That it is not prevalent this war has demonstrated to the world.

#### An Englishman's View of the Chinese Question. Among the contributions to the discus-

sion of the Chinese question have been some interesting interviews with an English medical man, Dr. J. DUDGEON, who has spent the best part of a lifetime in Pekin. Dealing with the opening up of China by England and of Japan by America, he draws a vivid picture of the contrast in results of their influence on the two Oriental peoples. He unhesitatingly attributes the downfall of China to the enervation and widespread demoralization, corruption and bribery consequent on the foreible imposition of the opium trade on that country. The refusal of the Japanese to admit the drug among them he believes has been the salva tion of Japan, and he is of opinion that if the Chinese can be weaned from the opium vice they may recover their lost vigor. One of the results which he anticipates from the action of Germany, France and Russia in their respective spheres of action is the ultimate suppression of the opium traffic and the eradication of its use among the people, without which the physical and moral improvement of the Chinese is impossible and the extension of profitable commerce will be but slow.

In the course of one of the published interviews Dr. Dudgeon says: "After thirtyfive years' knowledge of China, I unhesitat ingly affirm that had it not been for this opium China could not have been defeated in the late war and would not be in her present helpless condition. Many years ago an astute Frenchman said to me: 'It was not France, but Great Britain, that was defeated at Sedan.' In like manner say, it was not China, but Great Britain that was defeated at the Yalu. We have lost what is worth more than two provinces and £200,000,000 sterling. The trade interests and prestige which we have already lost are more to us than the loss of Formosa to China or the payment of her war indemnity to Japan. We have lost influence and commercial, political and financial govereignty in the Far East to an extent which cannot be calculated in millions

of taels." The picture which Dr. Dunggon draws of the British position in China is certainly not overlaid with brilliant coloring, and he avers that he speaks not only for himself but for the rest of his countrymen in China. "I have never." he sava. "met an English man in China during the past thirty-five years who has been satisfied with British policy in the Far East." The question is, Could any better have been done? The answer is not easy, especially if one reviews what was passing elsewhere during the thirty-five years of the doctor's Chinese experience. The fundamental mistake, in his opinion, was in England allowing Japan and China to drift into war at all; but it is too late to lamont that now, the evil has been done, and the consequences have to be met in some way or another that may

have to be decided ere long. The German policy appears to have baffled the doctor, as it has others. No analysis he has made of it satisfies him, least of all the antagonism exhibited by Germany to Japan, where Germans are hated and their influence irrevocably lost. Unlike others of his countrymen, he sees no particular advantage to England in an association with this country regarding China. "It is not," he says, "an alliance with the United States, however advantageous and desirable such s union would be that is going to help us in China;" and he goes on to advocate with considerable force of argument on Anglo-Japanese-Chinese alliance. This he consid ers to be as necessary for England as for China if the general situation of the former in Asia is to be saved. The difficulty the doctor foresees is in persuading the Chinese that such an alliance does not mean one for a joint Anglo-Japanese exploitation of China, anti-Chinese and anti-dy The idea that it is appears to nastic. have taken firm root in the Chinese official mind, and has greatly increased the difficulties experienced by the British representative at Pekin in his dealings with the Foreign Office there, and time is required to eradicate it. The problem is whether the time necessary to retrieve the losses to British prestige and influence will be given. On that hangs the solution of the Chinese question as presented by Dr. DUDGEON.

### The Issue of Gold Certificates.

By the act of Congress of July 12, 1882, which principally relates to the extension of the corporate existence of national banks, the Secretary of the Treasury is "author zed and directed" to receive deposits of gold coin in sums of not less than twenty lollars, and issue therefor, in denominations of not less than twenty dollars each, certificates which shall serve all the purposes of the coin itself. It is however pro vided, "that the Secretary of the Treasury shall suspend the Issue of such gold certificates whenever the amount of gold coin and gold bullion in the Treasury, reserved for the redemption of United States notes, falls below one hundred millions of dollars."

Under the authority thus given them successive Secretaries of the Treasury received deposits of gold and issued therefor certificates to the amount of many millions of dollars. In April, 1893, however, the gold in the Treasury having fallen below the specified amount of \$100,000,000, Sec retary CARLISLE stopped the issue of these certificates and it has not been resumed.

The demand is now made upon Secretary GAGE, that, inasmuch as the gold redemption fund in the Treasury has risen far above the \$100,000,000 limit, he shall, under the act of 1882, receive gold on deposit and issue certificates for it. A temporary scarcity of paper money prevails in this city, which compels people to use gold coin n their business and for remittances to out of town points. Gold certificates would be much more convenient for these purweight, and from the greater safety of transmitting it by mail and by express. The Secretary has, thus far, refused to com ply with the demand, taking the ground that the issue of the certificates, having once been stopped he has no power to resume it. A further reason is given on his behalf, which, however, is too puerile to be attributed to him, that the issue of the certificates would make the hoarding of gold easy, and, therefore, should not be allowed.

By what process of reasoning the word suspend" is interpreted to mean a repeal altogether of the law relating to the issue of the certificates in question, we are unable to conceive. The intention of the act is clearly, that so long as the gold redemntion fund is less than \$100,000,000 the issue shall cease, but it is also clear that the cessation shall be temporary and not per nanent. The suspension is to take place whenever" a certain contingency hannens and, therefore, it is to end, "whenever" that

contingency no longer exists. Secretary GAGE, it is well known, is an rdent advocate of the retirement of Government paper money and of the substitution for it of the notes of banks. Does he take this occasion to demonstrate the inconvenience of not permitting a larger issue of bank notes, and thereby of securing support for his pet scheme? Whether he does or not, his course serves only to strengthen the determination of the people to have a purely Government currency, made "elasic" by deposits of gold in the Treasury, and not controlled by the banks, nor sub ject to the caprice of Government officials

## A Roundup of Candidates.

Even in 1896, when the Democrats had as good a chance of carrying the State of New York as the Mammoth Cave has of visiting Niagara Falls, there were men eager to get the Democratic nomination for Governor. The demand for nominations is absurdly in excess of the supply. So again, this year the candidates are many, although the nomination is but one. The Hon. JOHN B. STANCHFIELD feels and has felt for some time that he comes from the natural nurse of Democratic statesmen and has a peculiar geographical and moral right to be a candidate. Hope burns eternal in Mr. STANCHFIELD'S breast. He believes that this year or some other year he will get a nomination. It is beautiful to see maturity still glowing with the illusions usually deemed more appropriate to youth. Mr. STANCHPIELD is known to be a serious candidate, and it is safe to say that he will be considerably more serious if he is not nominated.

The Hon. ROBERT C. TITUS of the Eric Reservation is an affecting instance of the severely local boom pushed amid the wonder of natives and strangers. After the utmost industry on the part of the legions of Tirus, even Buffalo and Tonawanda have declined to become deeply interested in his candidacy. But doubtless he is interested in it, and if he is, what matters the brutal

apathy of the rest of the community? For sixteen years Buffalo has exalted its horns Whence else should a great providential

statesman come? The Hon. ELLIOT DANFORTH, the greatest little statesman in Bainbridge, craves next the meed of one melodious tear. Who that remembers the zeal, the proclamations, the missionary journeys of Mr. DANFORTH through the enemy's country in 1896 can fall to be touched by the thought that the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee wishes to recognize and reward his services? Honest labor wears a lovely face, and the Democratic State Convention ough

to appreciate it. As you go by the Onondaga Reservation you hear a pean smiting the air exult-antly. It is the voice of the Syracuse Courier, James K. McGuine, Treasurer and Director, celebrating the affability, brains, conscientiousness, devotion, and so on to the end of the alphabet, of the Hon, James K. McGuire, candidate. Mr. McGuire is the ablest and most popular Democrat in the State, and the Democracy will rise and cry in earthquake tones for his nomination. He save so himself.

And here, his eye flaming with genius, his ambrosial hair and remarks streaming on every wind, his hand stretched out to invite and grasp the lightning, stands or hops the gifted and irrepressible SULZER. The Hon, WILLIAM SULEER, an innate statesman who will not shrink before a nomination, but take it and take it easy. Who does not rejoice in SULZER?

There are other candidates; but let us close with Sulzen for the present and go away from the roundup reverently.

#### The Peace Commissioners

The Peace Commission of the United States stands completed as follows:

WILLIAM R. DAY; a clear-headed, earnest well meaning and conscientious man whose career has been mainly identified with a minor town of Ohio, and who is animated by a disinclination to join in the movement for national expansion that shows him to be not yet lifted up to the level reached by the majority of the American people in their upward progress. He

CUSHMAN K. DAVIS; a thoughtful and studious statesman of a higher political training than Mr. Day, and so more advanced and enlightened in his views upon this country's relations to the Pacific Ocean and the people on the other side of it.

WILLIAM P. FRYE; a sterling American who, with Senator Davis, constitutes the country's main hope that DEWEY shall not have fought in vain and that the unparalleled opportunities opened to us by his victory for protecting and promoting our vast interests in the Orient shall not be

EDWARD D. WHITE; an able opponent of many things, national expansion particularly, and certain to be a forceful and disturbing element in any Spanish-American peace commission.

WHITELAW REID; the appointment of this individual is intended to provide for peace of another sort than that with Spain. Any office conferred upon REID by the Administration is for the purpose of making peace with him as a Republican bushwhacker and stabber of all who don't pay toll to him personally.

The Peace Commission, however, is clerk. The party finally responsible for the treaty to be laid before the Senate will be the President.

Judge Allen Smalley, temporary Chair nan of the Ohlo Democratic Convention, and sole author of the beautiful hymn, "Brother good, Bimetallism and Bryan," thus announce a grand concert: "Let labor and capital in concert sing the golder

rule to the good, old-fashioned 16 to 1 silver accom-paniment and all of our hilltops will soon be crowned with golden music and our valleys and plains be SMALLEY'S silvery song is good enough for us

but we have no objections to seeing the hilltons poses, from its smaller bulk and lighter and even the potato tops, crowned with golden prusic. Of course, SMALLEY will conduct. Even more sublime than hilltops crowned with golden music will be the harpooning of the Octopus: "And if the rapacity of the trusts cannot be curbed and controlled by our present legislative and fudi-

> achieve for righteousness and justice a bloodless revolution by means of the initiative and referen Then SMALLEY can lead a concert of the ini-

tiative and referendum and the imperious

BURN has thrown himself in the way of territorial expansion, but he seems a little doubtful of his ability to stop it. It is popular now, he says, but give the people time. In two years they will change their minds. Does JOE BLACK-BURN really believe that the people can rise to his height of wisdom in two years?

Col. HENRY WALKER, sometime commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, has returned from a scouting expedition to England, and has dashed the opes of the Bostonians by declaring that he doesn't believe that the Prince of WALES will company the London Honorable Artillery Company when it comes to Boston in 1900. Still, Col. Walken is sure that some member of the royal family will be among the visitors. It is not open to doubt that the royal family is as anxious to see the Ancients again as the Ancients are to see the royal family. Royal familles are common enough, but there is only one Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and that seems too good to have lasted so long

### COMMERCIAL EXPANSION.

Only Ultra Conservatism in Boston Merchants and Newspapers Opposes It.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is a common emark here that the Boston merchants of the pres ent day do not have the large and statesmanlike rasp of affairs that their predecessors, the merchant hippers, did a hundred years or more ago. Then the ships from Boston and other cities of Massachu setts and New England went to every quarter of the habitable globe. The commerce of this section suffered so much from both English and French depre dations on it preceding the war of 1812 that its old merchants never regained heart again to go on and increase the wealth their earlier enterprise had won for them. The hard times then continued so long that multitudes of children were born with pessimistic rather than hopeful inclinations. It is not trange if they transmitted much of this pe tendency to their descendants, who are the active business men of to-day.

If the merchant princes of a hundred years ago

were now in Boston they would find in the commer cial expansion of their business and that of the whole ountry grounds for believing that there is opening for us, through the plain indications of Providence a far greater prosperity through commercial expan-sion in the East than even the wildest optimist has dreamed of. This is what such New York merchants as compose your Merchants' Association thoroughly believe. The reason is that they are hopeful and believing men. As a resident of Boston I am sorry to may that the majority of Boston merchants as yet BOSTON, Aug. 19.

Promise of a Republican Missouri. From the Globe-Democrat.

The word faction has been removed from Missouri Republican hannors. As a unit the party will now assert itself and it will sarry the Sinte.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S WAY.

oung Recruit Released-Cure for Swearing-Hard Luck of a Preacher. WASHINGTON, Aug. 25,-This letter was writen to Secretary Stanton by President Lincoln

in June, 1802:

DEAR SIR: The bearer of this, William J. Post. nember of the 140th Pennsylvania Regiment, wants o go to his home in Washington, Ps. As you can see, he is nothing but a boy, has been sick and in the hospital, but I believe he is made of the right kind of stuff. Please see to his release and that he gets ransportation home. A. LIMOOLE.

The original is in possession of Mr. Post, who is a citizen of Washington, Pa., from which place he enlisted when less than 16 years of age. Shortly after entering the service he was stricken with fever and sent to s ospital here. When convalencing he request ed his Captain to allow him to return home ed his Captain to allow him to return home, promising that so soon as he recovered he would gladly take up his musket and go to the front. To his entreaties the Captain turned a deaf ear, and as a last resort Post sought an audience with President Lincoln, to whom he made known all the facts.

Why, my boy," said Mr. Lincoln, as the frall little follow concluded his story. If you want to go home to mother you shall. You were too young to go into the war, and the man who permitted you to enjiet should be dismissed from the service. I admire your courage and patriotism, but your place is at home with mother."

mother."

Mr. Lineoln then wrote Secretary Stanton the note, banded it to Post, and, telling him that would put him through his troubles, with a God bless you!" dismissed him. Mr. Stanton permitted Mr. Post to keep the note, and it is a treasure from which he would not part. The young lad regained his health and strength and returned to his regiment, making an excellent soldier. He was in the thickest of the fight at Malvern Hill, where a Minié ball struck him squarely in the forehead, glancing upward and leaving a deep wound, from which he soon recovered, and he fought with his regiment until the close of the war.

Here's another story about President Lincoln the truth of which was vouched for by the late Col. Jesse W. Jackson. One afternoon Mr Lincoln was walking leisurely through Lafayette Square when he noticed a young man who was using sulphurous language in a mancoln stopped the young man and asked what

coin stopped the young man and asked what the trouble was. Not knowing Mr. Lincoln, the young fellow said that a blankety-blank clerk in the Treasury Department had had him trotting there for months to collect a small note and he couldn't get a blankety-blank cent out of him. That is pretty bad," said Mr. Lincoln," but "Ill tell you what I will do. If you will promise me to give up using profane words. I will guarante to collect the note for you."

After a little further talk the proposition was agreed to. The young man produced the note and handed it to Mr. Lincoln, who wrote on the back, "A. Lincoln." When it was given back to the collector and his eyes fell on the name he unconsciously mumbled, "Well, I'll be damned, then quickly apologized to the President, who shook his hand, cautioned him to remember the compact, and then resumed his afternoon stroil.

It is needless to say that the note was prompt-

stroil.

It is needless to say that the note was promptly liquidated when next presented.

Several men were discussing the appointment of the Rev. Sam W. Small to a chaplaincy in the army, when one of them told the following: "I have seen at the War Department the in forsements of a gentleman who wanted to be chaplain in the civil war. He was a personal friend of the President, who wrote Becretary Stanton to appoint him chaplain. Investiga-tion revealed the fact that the applicant was tion revealed the fact that the applicant was not an ordained preacher, and the Secretary so informed Mr. Lincoln. A few months later the fellow showed up again with a note from the President that the applicant was then an ordained minister, but the President was informed there was no vacancy. Then the Secretary was amazed when he received a note from Mr. Lincoln to make the applicant a chaplain-at-large; but there being no law to authorize such an appointment, the request was refused. Mr. Lincoln insisted and Mr. Stanton stubbornly declined. The fellow didn't set it, and it is said he went down into Georgia, where he served a church in one of the mountain counties, receiving from his first year's services \$1.35 and a peck of sweet potatoes, the latter being accompanied by a note asking him to save the peclines, as the giver wanted then

latter being accompanied by a note asking him to save the peclings, as the giver wanted then to feed to her cow."

### SOLDIERS AT CAMP BLACK

The Civil Situations from Which They Came and Their Present Disposition.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The pub lie is in danger of being misled regarding the character of the men who came out at the econd call for volunteers for the Spanish war Great surprise has been caused by the report that many of the men in the 201st, 202d, and 203d regiments of New York Volunteers are omewhat more than willing to stay in the service, though nothing but pacification or garrison duty be their offering to the cause; and it has been suggested by many philanthropic persons that these regiments are made up of men bers of the great unemployed classes, and as they came into the army because they had nothing else to do they ought to be retnined, that they may be kept off the trucks of freight cars in summer and out of the poorhouses in the

It is true that a large number of men in the regiments now at Camp Black would like to take a more active part than they have yet

It is true that a large number of men in the regiments now at Camp Black would like to take a more active part than they have yet taken in the great task which the greatest nation on earth has just begun, but they are not drawn to the service by its comforts nor its remunerations, and to class them as generally hoboes is unjust. Since the suggestion above mentioned began to be circulated I have taken pains to inquire of about a score of men in my company regarding their past circumstances and their feeling about the future. They are not picked men, but were selected haphazard as I happened to meet them at mess or at the water faucet. They are all private soldiers, earning now \$15.00 a month. Let me tell the public through your columns something about these men in civil life.

A is a taxidermist and photographer, Norwegian by birth, and an excellent soldier. He earns easily \$30 a month the year round as a civilian. He will do anything the country wants of him. B is a fireman in the light and heat plant of an asylum; enlisted in the hope of active service; has steady employment in civil life the year round at \$40 a month. C is a man of all trades; has been in the circus business, in the cocking profession, and as calcium light man in theatwes; earns \$60 a month in the season. D is of Irish parents; has a political position at home with a monthly salary of about \$50, and says he will enter the regular army if the regiment is mustered out. E is a foreman in a bievele factory at \$2 a day; will go or stay with the regiment. G no particular vocation, and doesn't save anything in the army or out. H. theological student—no salary: wants to sate yin the army. L woodturner; \$8 a week; doesn't want to leave the army. F is foreman in a bievele factory at \$2 a day; will go or stay with the regiment. G no particular vocation, and doesn't save anything in the army or out. H. theological student—no salary: wants to say in the army. L woodturner; \$8 a week; doesn't wants to see more. R, employee on fruit farm; \$20 a month and bo

Camp Black Troops Want to Go Home. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I have seen in early all the New York papers that all the men in ious to stay in the service, and I wish you to under ious to stay in the service, and I wish you to understand that this is not so. The mess of the 203d, of which I am a member, are not anxious to do garrison duty, and I doubt, if they had their own say, if enough men for one company could be raised out of the regiment to do garrison duty. We emissed out of the regiment to do garrison duty. We emissed with the expectation that we were to see active service, and, as there is now no chance, nearly every private in the 203d wants to get out.

CAMP BLACK, Aug. 19.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUS-Sir : Seeing in on of the papers that men of the 201st, 202d and 203d regiments to a man desired to do garrison duty, and that the regiments were composed of men out of work, would beg to state that after canvasing among the men of the regiments, 6nd that the majority claim that the statement is not true. The regiments are composed principally of separate companies, composed of business men, who sullated for the war and not for garrison duty. Why not take a vote among the men?

Paivare. regiments to a man desired to do garrison duty, and CAMP BLACK, Aug. 19.

To THE KUITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Having notices in one of the New York papers that the men now at Camp Black to a man desired to do garrison duty Camp Black to a man desired to do garrison duty, and that the regiments were composed of men out of work, would like to say that after canvassing through the entire three regiments, 201st, 202d, 203d, find that the greater part of them claim that the statements are untrue and without foundation. The 202d and 202d regiments especially are composed of separate companies, who left their situations to fight for the honor of their country and not for garrison duty. TOBACCO TRADE CHANGES.

Effects Which Cigar Manufacturers Expect from the War with Spa

The tobacco trade expects great changes to follow the war and the new conditions in Cubs and Porto Rico. One dealer said: "There is no doubt that the United States

elgar business is on the verge of a great change. Havana tobacco in quantity will place us in a position to enter to Europe on most advantageous terms, and our domestic cigar business, already the greatest in the world, averaging more than 4,000,000,-000 cigars annually, will be supplemented by the production of the highest grade goods for export that the world has ever seen. We can beat the Spaniards at their own game if we can get the tobacco and the insured protection of United States rule for the future crops. The factories of Havana are to-day run on plans and methods covered with to-day run on plans and methods covered with moss an inch deep, and with live, economical, progressive American methods replacing them, and live Americans selling the goods, there will be a new era in the eigar business of the world. As it stands now it looks as if the Havans people knew that peace was coming quite a time ago. When Gustavo Bock arrived there he put a full force at work in the immense factories controlled by his syndicate, and the day the Spanish sceeptance of our terms was received orders for goods were cabled from this city, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Chicago and Hoston, and four days later the goods were ready for shipment.

Cincinnati, Pittaburg, Chicago and Hoston, and four days later the goods were ready for shipment.

"An English syndicate headed by one of the experts in the Havana business secured options just before the war broke out on a large tract of valuable tobacco lands, and also on several of the leading factories not airsady in the other trust. Its representative has been in Havana during the war. The negotiations have now been taken up again with a 25 per cent. Increase, and the deal will probably go through just as soon as the attitude of the American nation is settled. A firm of New York leaf tobacco dealers has this season had a large crop grown in Plasr del Rio. Another New York firm is also following this plan of owning the crops instead of advancing cash to the planters. One firm recently received nearly four hundred bales of tobacco, some of which was worth \$1,000 a bale of about 120 pounds. This was the first obacco to come direct to this port since the blookade. This firm has cabled orders to buy between \$40,000 and \$50,000 worth of additional tobacco, and its agents are now in the fields inspecting the maturing growths and ready to pounce on the best. In the factory of this firm additional hands are being put at work, and with the great advantage over competitors of having plenty of fine tobacco, its goods will be pushed to the trade at once at practically famine prices. A well-known manufacturer said he would willingly give \$20,000 for the same opportunity of being eight weeks aboat of competitors. The firm securing this tobacco has a large factory in Hayana, which it operated twenty years ago, and this has been made ready for occupancy as a cigar factory again.

made ready for occupancy as a sigar factory again.

Years ago Manila tobacco was much used here. Only its cost has kept it out of use. It is light in color, mild, handsome, and eminently desirable at reasonable prices for this market and for England. With the opening up of direct trade with the Philippines her grand staple of tobacco will not be neglected by up-to-date American manufacturers.

### President.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str: The writer had the pleasure of seeing Boy C. Smith of Excelsion Springs, Mo., a private in Troop G. First United States Regular Cavalry. He was on his way home versation I asked him if all said of Col. Roosevalt was so. Until the question was put his voice was low and weak. With much animation he replied:

"No soldier can say enough in praise of him. When he was not fighting the Spaniards he was crapping for food and comfortable quarters for hi men. I saw him at El Caney way out ahead of his men urging them on by gesture and voice; he apparently knew no danger, and seemed to want the whol fight for himself and his regiment. After the fight vas over all soldiers were alike to him, and I have seen the tears run down behind his glasses at the sight of suffering men not in his command. They enough; he should be President. He is a fine office and a sturdy rider. All the boys like him for his sand and because he is a good-hearted fellow. He is not proud because he is in command, and a pec It was a bad place down there, but men like peavelt helped to make it easter. I am proud of

The writer feels that this man's statement should e made vublic. W. W. HAUTINGS. NEW YORK, Aug. 25.

The Bellmore Bicycle Case.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Section 652 of he Penal Code, relative to the use of vehicles upon diewalks, referred to in your article of this date bicycles and baby carriages. See decision in the case of Lechner vs. Village of Newark (19 Miscellane Reports, page 452). Also in the case of Howard vi City of Brooklyn (30 App. Div., page 217) it is de clared that "there is no principle of common law which prevents such use of the sidewalk of a public

The matter of amending this section, which was enacted more than thirty years ago, in such manner cussed during the late session of the Legislature, it was decided, on the advice of lawyers who have given attention to bicycle legislation, that such action would be superfluous. That the learned Judge in the case quoted in your

article has interpreted the law in a different sense from that enunciated by the Supreme Court of this State will not prevent the payment of exemplary damages by the town of Bellmore to the victim of this ridiculous proceeding.

It is to be hoped that the New York Consulate will press this matter with such vigor as will prevent a epetition. J. C. FITZGERALD, Chairman Highway Committee, Albany Bicycle

League. ALBANT, N. Y., Aug. 25.

The Porto Rico Sick Home First. TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUR-Sir: Many sick are eported in our army in Porto Rico. They should be sent home, not to a "detention" camp, as at Montauk Point, where they are inadequately cared for

A large number of sick in an army paralyzes it in Send the sick home first, and not the well, as Gen.

Shafter has done, Let our army in Porto Rico profit by the sad ex-PORTAGE POINT, Aug. 26. SOLDIER.

# Manila Lottery Doemed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: The following extract from a letter received from a correspondent in China, a Britisher connected with the Imperial maritime customs, is interesting as showing the trend of thought among English officials in China regarding the disposal of the Philippines. The letter is dated June 13, 1898, and was written a day or two after my correspondent received word of the outbreak of hostilities: "So the war has begun. As yet we have here no

"So the war has begun. As yet we have here no details of the fighting, except reports of American victory of Minita. I hope the war will be short and decisive. I wonder if America will go in for colonies now. The Philippines would make a grand colony in the hands of Americans, as the islands are very rich in valuable timbers, &c.—the so-called Manils hemp derived from a species of Mass (plantain family) is an exceedingly valuable product; much sugar is also produced in Manils.

The Manils lottery has been an institution much patronized in China—drawings every menth with patronized in China—drawings every menth with patronized in China—drawings every incut with the disappearance of the familiar lottery ticket will be much felt by Chincae of the ports and many Europeans also. It was a very popular institution."

New York, Aug. 25, 1898.

T. J. K.

### Against Women Conductors.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: While reading ast Sunday's Sun I saw an account of women con ductors on street railway cars. I think it is a downright disgrace to allow such a thing in this great an right disgrace to allow such a thing in this great and noble country of ours, where there are so many good, honest men out of employment and with large families to support. Why, it is enough to drive any man to the madhouse. I saw not at all surprised to see so many men people call tramps and bums. They are driven to it, a great many of them. It is all well enough for women to work in offices and the like, but i traw the line at their being conductors on street care, and the man who hirse those women ought to be beyootted in every way. No true American would stoop to such an unprincipled transaction.

FROM a WOMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Mir: Since the War

Department announced that more than half of the volunteers will be mustered out there has been uch talk in the regiment the writer belongs to. Test votes show that more than half the men wish to Test voice show that more than half the men wish to return home to civil life, while the majority of the officers, many of whom are now making more money than ever before, wish to go to Cuba as an army of tocupation. Surely there are enough men in this country anticus to do regular army service in Cuba without taking any of those who offered their services with the expectation of fighting the spaniards? Cannot THE SUR help the boys out in the matter and obligs them and the folian at home?

Camp Come Lanes, Sacrecoveries, Fig., Aug. 28,

COST OF BISMARCH'S WORK.

Immense Increase of Expenses in the War Budgets of Europe-A French Estimate. From the Figure.

Newspapers all over the world have pubished columns upon columns about Bismarck, and under different forms most of them have repeated the question, "Who will ever know what Bismarck cost the world?" How is that to be calculated? At first sight the problem seems insoluble. One can understand, at least, that to solve it an immense amount of calcu-lation by a methodical mind must be neces-But M. Ed. Thery, the learned editor of the Economiste Européen, possesses that ability. He has made a copious and interesting study of the subject. He finds that in 1865 the military expenses in France, Russia, the German Confederation, Italy, the Pontifical States, England, Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland amounted to 2,574,200,000 francs, out of which France paid 622,000,000, and Austria 242 000,0000 in the total of 472,000,000 of the German Confederation. Then came the thundarbolt of Sadows Nevertheless France did not increase her expenses very much; neither did Bussia. In 1865 the French military budget was 536,000,000 francs; in 1869-70 it was 549,000,000, and then it ran from 601,000,000 to 615,000,000 francs. The English and Itaians reduced their burdens, while the German Confederation increased its expenses, and Austria seconomized to the extent of 12,000,-000 france, while the German agglomeration ran its expenses from 231,000,000 to 346,-000,000 francs, so that the total expense of the nine countries above mentioned reached 2.620.000.000 france in 1869-70.

But this was only the beginning. Then folowed the "terrible year" and the treaty, whose consequences, after twenty-eight years, still weigh so heavily and painfully upon France. All Europe was filled with apprehension, and armaments à outrance became the rage. Every year this state of affairs grew more and more erious under the impulsion of Bismarck, who became nervous, in spite of his victories, when he saw France, which he thought he had scushed, recover so rapidly, repair her disasers, reorganize her army, gather up once new war material, and take her place more new war material, and sand again in civilization and progress.
All that was done so rapidly, with such ardior and success, that the Chancellor deterdor and success, that the World, and, success, the success to everturn the world, and, the convertion of the co

again in civilization and progress.

All that was done so rapidly, with such ardor and success, that the Chancellor determined once more to everturn the world, and to adopt his own expression, to "crush forever the nest of anta." If it had not been for the direct intervention of the Czar Alexander II., there would probably have been a new Franco-German war in 1875.

In that year the military expenses of Europa were 3,284,000,000 francs, an increase of 644...

000,000 since 1869-70. The annual military expenditure of France was increased during that time from 549,000,000 francs to 665,000...

000, that of Russia from 615,000,000 to 800...

000,000, that of, Germany from 346,000,000 to 478,000,000, that of Austria from 127,000,000 to 489,000,000, that of Austria from 227,000,000 to 303,000,000, and that of England from 605,000,000, that of hat the hatred of France by Bismarck was most intense. M. Thery, as a Frenchman, shows how he sought every pre-

It was in 1875 that the hatred of France by Bismarck was most intense. M. Thery, as a Frenchman, shows how he sought every pretex to set Europe against France, and how he compelled her to prepare for a new struggle. He declares that with feverish exasperation Bismarck still further developed the military organization of Germany, compelling France, and not only France, but also every country directly or indirectly in rolved in the consequences of his policy to take the same course, InTISSO-81, therefore, the military budget of Europe reached 3.827,000,000 france—an increase of 563,000,000 over that of 1875. France expended 1.010,000,000 francs of 1875. France of 680,000,000 (Germany 501,000,000) instead of 880,000,000, austria 311,000,000, instead of 303,000,000,000.

000,000.

The work of supplying her war material and resources being finished, France began to reduce her expenses, in 1883 they dropped from 1,010,000,000 to 004,000,000 france. But the other countries could not follow her example, and the grand total of the military expenditures of Europe for that year was 4,221,000,000 francs, nearly 400,000,000 more than in 1880-81. In 1897-88 the expenses of Enrope were 4,560,000,000 francs, in which sum France stands for 880,000,000.

During the periods referred to Europe expended for armaments 2,574,000,000 francs in 1895-86, 2,629,000,000 in 1863-70, 3,234-000,000 in 1875-70, 3,827,000,000 in 1898-81.

1897-98.
From 1865-63 to 1897-98 the annual military expenses were increased by 2.022,000,000 francs. It should be remembered that in this vast sum only the visible expenses of the national defence are dealt with as they are set down in the regularly published budgets of the different countries. M. Thery tells of the relative expenses of strategic railways, of supplementary appropriations, and the terrible losses which the wars of 1856 and 1870 caused. Without counting all that, the Bismarckian policy since 1865, he says, cost Europe no less than 45,000,000,000 francs.

All that is without reckning the enormous

policy since 1805, he says, cost Europe no less than 45,000,000,000 francs.

All that is without reekoning the enormous losses which the increase of the standing armies irruposed upon the general economy of the gr. a nations. In 1875, on a peace footing, the standing armies of Europe consisted of 2,024,548 men; in 1897 they consisted of 3,121,430, giving a total increase of 459,832 officers and mon. M. Thery says each man taken away from commerce, industry and agriculture constitutes for the national production an average loss of not less than six francs a day. Count three hundred days in the year and multiply by 800,000, the number of men in the increase of the standing armies since 1895, he says the "supplement" due to Mr. Bismarck is equal to 240,000 days' work, representing an annual loss of nearly a milliard and a half.

miliard and a haif.

But let us throw that aside and content ourselves, if one may use the expression, with the forty-five visible mililards, which the thirty-eight years of Bamarckian policy cost Europe. In silver that would weigh 225,000,000 kilograms; in gold it would be more than 14-k kilograms. That is the fearful weight of the expenses incurred in Europe by the ambition of the Iron Chancellor.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Walter Crane has been put at the head of the art department of the South Kensington Museum. Tarascon is going to show its gratitude to the creator of Tartarin by erecting a statue of Alphonse Dandet on one of its squares.

Dr. Johnson's pocket notebook of the trip he took to France with the Thrales has been discovered among some old papers belonging to the poet Samuel Britons having found out what the Akoond of

Swat is are now engaged in investigating the Al-

mamiaaluku of Bunban, who has put himself at the

head of the Sierra Leone insurgents. Adelaide Ristori, now 76 years of age, came out of her retirement for one public performance at the Teatro Carignano in Turin. She recited the fifth canto of Dante's Inferno, the Francesca da Rimini

A hair of the beard of the Prophet has been pre sented to the Constantinople poorhouse by a lady of that city named Fatma Hanum. A great procession of state officials and military accompanied the relie when the transfer was made.

Letizia, Duchess Dowager of Aosta, having exhausted the excitement of bicycling, has now turned to ballooning, which she is trying to make the fashonable sport for Italian society. She makes a daily ascent accompanied by her maid.

Royal hair sold cheap in London recently. Locks of King Edward IV., of George III., of the Princess Charlotte of Wales and of Napoleon I., with a bit of William IV.'s cerecioth, and the testimonials of authenticity thrown in, brought \$14 at auction.

Frank T. Marzials, who is well known as a song writer and composer and has also written stories, has just been promoted to the position of Ac-countant-General at the War Office, in which he has

been employed for more than forty years. In a recent Chancery case involving the right of agricultural tenants in Derbyshire to mine for coal, the evidence put in for the right was that given before a parliamentary committee soon after the death of King Charles I. The case was decided on evidence

more than 200 years old. Sea serpents having gone out of style in England. the octopus has taken their place. Constable Holmes, while bathing at Kildysart on the Irish coast, was seized by one which twined its tentacles around his arm. With the aid of another policeman he succeeded in freeing himself from the beast.

Signorina Esther Bonomi, doctor of medicine of the University of Genoa, is the first woman to obtain that degree in Italy in modern times, though there are several instances of woman doctors in earlier centuries. Another woman doctor, Enthar Tusschenbrock, has been made professor of gynscology at the University of Utrecht.

A misadventure has happened to the Sultan of Solu, a part of our Philippins possessions. He is a Mohammedan, and recently made the pilgrimage to Mecca, taking his crown with him. On his return, while stopping at a Singapore hotel, a thief broke into his room. The Sultan awoke and grappled with the man, who, however, broke away and escaped, taking with him two boxes that contained Suln's crows and other jewels to the value of \$14,600 and some important state papers.